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All trains met.
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If Mortals Were As Provident
AS HONEY BEES AND ANTS

There Would Be More prosperous cousins, prosperous uncles, prosperous aunts.

We pay 4 per cent interest on Time Deposits.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE

ONLY A FEW CAN GO.

Those who do not have to consider expense are now going to health resorts to get rid of rheumatism, backache, aching joints and painful muscles. If you cannot go, yet feel you need relief from pain and misery, get Foley Kidney Pills. They restore the kidneys to activity and make you feel well and strong. For sale by Reed & Burnett.

Ozone

Miss Maud Hayes, of Chattanooga, came Wednesday for a visit with her sister and other relatives.

Arthur Isham moved back this week to his place just east of town.

Jess Hayes and wife moved into Mr. Isham's new house.

Roy Niles returned home Saturday from Knoxville, where he had spent a week.

Ed Scott was up from Rockwood Saturday, returning to his work Sunday evening.

Ed Hines and wife, of Nashville, spent the week-end here with home folks.

John Scott, of Monterey, spent Sunday and Monday here with homefolks.

Arthur Hines, of Nashville, is here for a week's visit with home folks.

T. A. Aytes, of Crab Orchard, was here Thursday to attend the funeral of A. J. Erwin.

A. J. Erwin passed away Thursday morning at 9:30 at his home here. He had been in failing health for months, but only took to his bed Tuesday noon. He had been a member of the Christian church for years, was 73 years of age. He leaves a wife, eight children and a host of grand children to mourn his loss. The funeral was held Friday at his late home, Rev. Shambart, of Rockwood, conducting the services, and just as the shades of night were closing about us, he was laid to rest in Forest Hill cemetery.
June 28. Dot.

Don't neglect a summer cold. A bronchial cough causes broken sleep and lowers your vitality. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound soothes and heals raw, inflamed membranes, stops tickling in throat and clears stuffy, wheezy breathing. Contains no opiates; children like it; good for all colds, coughs, croup and bronchial affections. For sale by Reed & Burnett.



CORTRIGHT METAL SHINGLES

The four designs of Cortright Metal Shingles as shown above are made in any of the following ways:

1. Stamped from Tin-plate and painted Red.
2. Stamped from Tin-plate and painted Green.
3. Stamped from Tin-plate and Galvanized by a hand-dipping process.
4. Stamped from special tight-coated Galvanized Sheets.

Each and every genuine Cortright Metal Shingle is embossed with this Trade-mark, "Cortright Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

For Sale by

H. J. DUNBAR, Crossville, Tenn.

Delinquent Taxpayers, Take Notice!

On the First Monday in July, next, at the Court House door, in the County of Cumberland, Town of Crossville, Tennessee, I will offer for public sale all the real estate belonging to Delinquent Taxpayers for the year 1914. The following is a list of such property and the number of acres or lots in each tract, as follows:

Allen, Mariah, 2 lots.
Bibbey, M. B., 1 lot.
Bibbey, M. B., 4 lots.
Bibbey, M. B., 2 lots and poll.
Bell, L. H., 1 lot.
Bell, L. H., 1 lot.
Bell, L. H., 1 lot.
Bell, L. H., 1 lot.
Brewington, Charles, 1 lot.
Brewer, E. P., 5 lots.
Blaylock, Shannon and Company, 2 lots.

Burnett, H. P., 2 lots and poll.
Burnett, J. Q., 1 acre.
Byers, Phillip, heirs, 6 acres.
Baker, T. J., 5 lots.
Basner, Geo. W., 3 acres.
Cline, S. T., 6 acres.
Cline, Geo. W., 2 lots.
Davis, James, 1-2 acre.
Davenport, Jack, 2 lots.
Dunbar, M. E., 11-2 acres.
Dunbar, H. J., 1 lot.
Dunbar, H. J., 2 lots.
Douglas, W. C., 1 lot.
Deters, F. J., 2 lots.
Deters, F. J., 2 lots.
Farmer, H. C., 3 lots.
Franco, J. B., 1 lot.
Hamby, Kate, 1 acre.
Hanby, R. E., 13-4 acres.
Harris, Hugh, 1 lot.
Hembree, E. O., 1 lot.
Hembree, E. O., 1 lot.
Hyder, Monroe, 3 lots.
Halpin, C. L., 1 lot.
Jarrett, P. E., 1 lot.
Jarrett, P. E., 3 lots.
Lowrence, Frank, 3 lots.
Lowrey, Frank, 3 lots.
Miller, G. L., 1 acre.
Miller, G. L., 2 acres.
Mowrey, W. C., 1 lot.
Master, M. A., 1 acre.
Myatt, E., 3 acres.
Myatt, E., 4 acres.
Martin, Mrs. E. and Mary, 3 acres.

McCleanan, M. C., 1 acre.
McBee, F. M., 1 lot.
Newberry heirs, H. O., 4 lots.
Newberry heirs, H. O., 4 lots.
Noland, J. O., 8 lots.
Newcomer, M. M., 1 lot.
Olds, C. F., 4 1-2 acres.
Parks, H. O., heirs, 33 acres.
Philo, Charles, 2 lots.
Parker, W. N., 1 lot.
Reynolds, J. H., 1 lot.
Snodgrass, C. E., 2 3-4 acres.
Snodgrass, C. E., 2 acres.
Snodgrass, C. E., 11 acres.
Snodgrass, C. E., 3 lots.
Snodgrass, C. E., 1 lot.
Smith, George, 5 lots.
Smith, J. C., 1 lot.
Smith, L. D., 1 lot.
Smith, L. D., 3 lots.
Swicegood, H. F., 5 lots.
Smith, John G., 5 lots.
Snodgrass, J. T., 2 lots.

Schwarzwalder, J., and Sons, 7 lots.
Smith, W. J., 2 lots.
Tollett, E. G., 14 acres.
Tollett, E. G., 5 lots.
Watson, J. S., 15 acres.
Watson, Mrs. I. H., 21-2 acres.
Watson, Mrs. I. H., 1 lot.
Weaver, J. T., 5 lots.
Weaver, J. T., 2 lots.
Weichance, S. E., 2 lots.
Wock, John, 2 lots.
Western Union Telegraph Company,

2 miles line.
Zutter and Smith, 1 lot.

And if said sale is not completed on said first Monday in July, the same will be continued from day to day until completed.

O. B. RECTOR,
Recorder.

TIRED, ACHING MUSCLES RELIEVED.

Hard work, over-exertion, mean stiff, sore muscles. Sloan's Liniment lightly applied, a little quiet, and your soreness disappears like magic. "Nothing ever helped like your Sloan's Liniment. I can never thank you enough," writes one grateful user. Stops suffering, aches and pains. An excellent counter irritant, better and cleaner than mustard. All druggists, 25c. Get a bottle today. Penetrates without rubbing. 2

Daysville

E. P. Melvine was here Sunday.
R. H. Gill was at home Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. T. A. Day was shopping in Crab Orchard last week.

We are having a good debating society. President, T. A. Day; vice president, Chas. Gill; treasurer, James Hayes; secretary, Robbie Kelley.

Friday night Millstone challenged Daysville and we had some fine speeches made. Judges gave decision in favor of Millstone. Millstone will be gladly welcomed back with us again.

There is to be a picnic in Melvine grove July 3rd. Everybody come and have a good time
June 28. Buck Jump.

Creston

Bud Treadway and children were the guests of R. T. Welch Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Parsons went to Cold Springs Sunday.

Martin Baisley, of Pomona Road, was here Saturday.

Clarence Dixon went to Tom Tanner's Saturday returning Sunday.

Mr. Green went to Harriman Sunday.

Miss Ella Turner is very ill at present.

J. E. Wright and daughter made a trip to Crossville Saturday.

June 28. Honey Bee.

If you need a typewriter ribbon of any make or color or two-color, send 75 cents to the Chronicle office and it will be sent you by mail. Be sure to tell the kind of machine and number and the color of ribbon wanted.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

Continued from Editorial Page.

effort to protect, against seizure by Great Britain, American wheat and cotton cargoes bound for Germany, the German government, following the precedent of Great Britain's proclamation of a mined war zone around the north of Ireland and Scotland, gave warning of the establishment of a naval war zone around the British Isles to prevent the importation of supplies to England.

February 18 this policy went into effect. February 20 the American government suggested that a modus vivendi be entered into by England and Germany by which submarine warfare and the sowing of mines at sea might be abandoned if foodstuffs were allowed to reach the German civil population under American consular inspection.

GERMANS AGREE; ENGLAND REFUSED.

March 12 Germany agreed to this proposal. March 15 the British government "flatly refused" (Times summary) the arrangement proposed by the United States, and published the British order in council, the object of which was and is to prevent commodities of all kinds from reaching or leaving Germany. This order has never been recognized by the American governments as in accord with international law.

These are the facts. What light do they throw on the present relations between the United States and Germany? On two occasions our government made proposals to Great Britain and Germany to secure their adherence to those "rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative."

BE CONSISTENT.

On each of these occasions Germany accepted and Great Britain refused the proposals of the government of the United States. Having failed to secure Great Britain's assent to our interpretation of international law, can we now consistently ask Germany's assent to an interpretation of international law which has Great Britain's unqualified approval because it throws upon us the responsibility of securing for all her merchant ships immunity from attack by German submarines?

It is to be remembered that it would be unjust to our government to suggest that the proposals above referred to were pro-German. They were made in the interest of justice and humanity to both sides.

When Germany agreed to abandon submarine attacks on merchantmen on condition of Great Britain's allowing the entry of foodstuffs, Germany's willingness to accede to our suggestions was sneered at in many quarters as an "empty concession" on the ground that her submarine policy was mere bluff. Having proved at terrible cost that she had an effectual desperate weapon of defense and retaliation, the substantial character of the concessions she was willing to make to the demands of the United States ought to be in fairness recognized in our negotiations with her now.

AMMUNITION FOR ALLIES.

Moreover, the export of ammunition to the allies from America has assumed such enormous proportions since February that attacks on merchantmen laden with ammunition have increased in frequency, culminating May 7 in the sinking of the Lusitania.

It is too late for any but the governments involved to discuss the question of the reparation owed to this country for the loss of American lives. But the question of the future of submarine warfare is still open to discussion, and international law must take cognizance of it.

Our government might have confined itself to demanding protection for the lives and interests of American citizens only. It has taken higher ground. But when once we leave the ground of our technical rights under international law, and take our stand on universal principles of humanity and justice, can the question of our manufacture of ammunition for European belligerents be entirely ignored, and can we in fairness demand of Germany that she deprive herself absolutely and unconditionally of the only means she has of preventing American shrapnel from destroying the supporters of her women and children?

SUPPLYING GERMANS ENEMIES.

On the necessity of protecting the lives of non-combatants at sea, all Americans, of whatever sympathies, are united. The only question is how shall it be done? If we were not manufacturing arms for the enemies of

Germany, it would be easier for Germany to grant, the entire cessation of submarine warfare against merchantmen.

Is it inconsistent with our national honor and with humanity to suggest:

1. That we guarantee that no ammunition or arms of any kind shall be part of the cargo of passenger-carrying ships out of United States ports.

2. That we demand from Germany absolute immunity from attack by submarines for all such unarmed passenger-carrying ships sailing from our ports, under whatever flags.

3. Whether the crews of merchant vessels carrying munitions of war to any belligerents are non-combatants in any essential sense is open to question. But if ammunition and explosives were carried on slow cargo boats instead of on swift passenger steamers, our insistence on visit and search would be more likely to be complied with.

OUR FUTURE.

In insisting, and insisting rightly, on the elimination of the submarine as an indiscriminate menace to innocent lives at sea, it is wise to stop ourselves for all future time from the use of the submarine as a commerce destroyer and a legitimate weapon of defense against economic strangulation or the importation of ammunition from abroad?

Is it wise to put ourselves into a position where, if at any future time our own existence is threatened, we shall have to depend on the friendship of other nations rather than on the justice of our cause and our own right arm; where we shall have to substitute the doctrine of foreign alliances for the American doctrine of self-reliance?

Ought a nation that is as proud of its rectitude of purpose and as conscious of its power as the American nation not be too proud to profit by the fighting of others, too proud to cement its own prosperity with the blood of kindred peoples across the sea, too proud to be driven by fear of loss or hope of gain into alliances foreign to America's great tradition, and, in the words of Washington, "calculated to create dissension, disturb the public tranquillity, and destroy, perhaps forever, the cement which binds the Union?" The cement that binds the Union will never be destroyed. Too much German blood has been shed in the kneading of that cement for Americans of German descent or sympathy ever to permit its destruction.

The American people are a unit behind their government in all its efforts to defend and safeguard the lives, property and interests of American citizens. They are a unit behind their government in all its efforts to enable America to render disinterested service to humanity.

But they are far from a unit in wishing to see the material and moral power of this country used to render successful the most gigantic conspiracy in restraint of trade ever organized by wealth and power against a nation which has, in all its dealings with the United States, shown an attitude characterized by the President of the United States in his note to Germany as "humane and enlightened"—a characterization that will be borne out by a study of the correspondence between our government and Germany since the beginning of the war.

The American people are not united in believing that this country should use its influence and power to deprive Germany unconditionally of the use of the only effectual weapon of defense she possesses against a form of embargo we held and still hold to be in violation of international law.

The writer of this letter, sir, was born in America, and owes no allegiance but to America. By ties of blood he is bound both to Great Britain and Germany, but his deepest loyalty is to that spirit of liberty which is the breath of American institutions.

When he hears on all sides counsels of safety first and the wisdom of conformity to an overpowering majority opinion, he remembers the brave words of the American poet—

'Tis man's permission to be safe
When for the Truth he ought to die.

In rallying around the President in this his hour of grave responsibility, it is the duty of all of us that have convictions to express those things that rise out of our conscience and our hope for America, so that those who stand at the head of affairs may hear, not indeed a note of sulen discord, but amid the general loud acclaim the deep undertone of a loyal minority, dedicated not less passionately than the majority to the hope that when the verdict of history upon America's part in this tragic war comes to be written it may be: "Her thoughts were Freedom; her words were Truth; her deeds were Justice."